

8 a.m. on April 27th he could hardly be roused. The nasopharyngeal secretion was copious and very offensive. Death occurred at 6 a.m. on April 28th. No autopsy was permitted.

*Nolanda*.—The first case recorded in British North America, and apparently the second on this continent; definite diagnosis made by Dr. Smallwood even before the appearance of the pustular rash; period of incubation apparently two or three days.

RICHARDSON AND MORRISON. Near Toronto. *Canada Lancel*, XXX-VIII, 1904-05, 415.—Morrison had for some time been treating a man near the Don for intermittent fever, with quinine and pil. hydrarg. The patient had had rheumatic attacks in different parts of the body and one knee was inflamed. On April 3rd, 1848, as he was quite feverish and costive, he was given a purgative after being bled.

When seen by Dr. Richardson in consultation on April 10th, 1848, the facies was anxious, eyes congested, pulse rapid and weak, and there was profuse sweating. Breathing was noisy and accompanied by a mucus click, which disappeared when the mouth was open. There was also cough, with hurried, laboured breathing, the tongue was furred and the bowels costive. Several swellings like boils had appeared in the preceding 24 hours, one on the back of the left hand, one on the side of the nose and some on the arms. These were large, hard and purplish, with considerable redness surrounding, and one or two of them were suppurating. The left knee was swollen and red and just in front of it was the largest of all these lumps. There was great prostration and slight subsultus, but the mind was clear. The posterior fauces were congested and purplish. It was considered that the dyspnoea was partly, at least, due to trouble in the posterior nares. The next morning the patient was weaker, abundant thin mucus was oozing from his nose and he died. There was no autopsy.

Inquiry elicited that the patient had had several glandered horses for six months previous. An examination made at the time the patient was visited showed that three of the horses had nasal discharge and one, submaxillary enlargement. The man had been seen to drink from a pail after the horses and to wipe their noses with his handkerchief or his fingers.

*Nolanda*.—This, apparently the second case to occur in British North America, and the fourth on this continent, was not published till fifty years after its occurrence. The neighbours, when talking with Dr. Richardson about the man's horses, said that they had glanders, "and that is what he has too." Such a statement throws an important side light on the frequency of human glanders in this country in former times. This may have been a chronic case.